

Monongalia



Mirror

A Family Newspaper--Independent of Party or Sect.

News, Literature, Agriculture, and Morality.

S. SIEGFRIED, Editor and Proprietor.
S. SIEGFRIED, Junr., Assistant Editor.

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For the Mirror.

TRUE AND FALSE FRIENDS.

How hard it is to find a friend,
In whom we always can depend;
Sometimes we think this friend is got,
Till trial proves we have him not.

Others to serve some selfish end,
Declare and vow they are your friend;
But soon as serving self is o'er,
Behold they are your friend no more.

Others will act a part more base--
Always be friendly to your face;
You turn your back--then they your name
Expose to obloquy and shame.

Apparent friendship others show,
To find out all that you may know;
Your secrets thus are oft found out,
And then are scattered all about.

Those who of others tell you much--
(My counsel is beware of such.)
Something to tell of all they know,
As freely they will speak of you.

A careful friend I highly prize,
A treacherous one I do despise;
All in suspense I ask around,
Where can a real friend be found?

When you're disposed a friend to trust,
Be always sure to prove him first;
And when well tried,--then treat him kind,
For a faithful friend is hard to find.

PLEASANT HILL.

An Irishman's Mistake.

A few months ago as brother Ingalls, of Swanscott, was travelling through the Western part of the State of New York, he fell in with an Irishman who had lately arrived in this country, and who was in search of a brother that came on before him and settled in some of the diggings in that vicinity.

Pat was a strong, athletic man; a true Catholic, and had never seen the interior of a Protestant church. It was a pleasant Sabbath morning that brother Ingalls met Pat, who inquired the way to the nearest church.

Ingalls is a good and pious man. He told Pat he was going to church himself, and invited his new made acquaintance to keep him company thither, his place of destination being a small Methodist meeting-house near by. There was a revival there at that time, and one of the deacons (who by the way, was small in stature,) invited brother Ingalls to take a seat in his pew. He accepted the invitation and walked in followed by Pat, who looked in vain to find the altar, &c. After he was seated he turned to brother Ingalls, and in a whisper which could be heard all around, inquired:

"Sure, now and isn't this a heretic church?"

"Hush," said Ingalls, "if you speak a loud word they will put you out."

"Divil of a word will I speak at all at all."

The meeting was opened with prayer by the pastor. Pat was eyeing him very closely when suddenly an old gentleman standing in the pew directly in front of Pat shouted "glory."

"Hiss, ye clear devil," rejoined Pat with his loud whisper, which was heard by the minister, be decent, and don't make a blackguard of yourself."

The Parson grew more and more fervent in his devotions. Presently the good deacon uttered an audible groan. "Hiss, ye blackguard, have ye no decency at all, at all?" said Pat, at the same moment giving the deacon a pinch in his ribs which caused him to nearly lose his equilibrium. The minister stopped, and extending his hand in a supplicating manner said, "Brethren, we cannot be disturbed in this way: will some one of you put that man out?"

"Ye yer Ricerence," shouted Pat, "will" and immediately, suiting the action to the word, he collared the deacon, and to the utter horror and astonishment of the pastor, brother Ingalls and the whole congregation he dragged him through the aisle and with a tremendous kick, a posteriori, as the logicians say, he landed him in the vestibule of the church.

Several lumps of gold have been discovered in ravine near Mineral Point in Wisconsin.

An Interesting Narrative.

BAYARD TAYLOR
ON THE WHITE NILE.

This most graphic and gifted of all the American tourists who ever ascended the Nile, was in Central Africa on that great branch of the river called the White Nile. No American ever ascended as far as he did. He considers this the main branch and feeder of Nilus, as the Missouri is of the Mississippi. It makes one envy him to read his description of the great and vast scenery. Hear him:--

"WEDNESDAY, JAN. 28--night.
"We are going gloriously down stream, with a light west wind filling the little sail and the men all at their oars, singing shrill choruses in the Dongolose and Djallec dialects. The White Nile, which is here three miles broad, is now as smooth as glass, and glimmers far and bright under the moon. The shores are still, in all their dead level expanse, and were it not for the uneven line which their belts of thorn-trees draw along the horizon, I could imagine that we were floating in mid-ocean."

Customs and Manners of the Natives.

He visits a village in the morning:--
"Although the sun was an hour high, not more than half the inhabitants were stirring. The others, men and women, thrust their heads from under their dirty cotton mantles and looked at us with astonishment not unmixed with fear. The women, who had already risen, sat on the ground kindling the fires, or spinning with a rude distaff the raw cotton which these people cultivate. We found two or three men, whom we saluted with the usual 'Peace be with you!' and the sons informed them that the Sultan's son, returning from a visit to the Shillocks, with whom he had made a treaty of peace, had come to see them. Thereupon one of them brought an angureb and set it in the shade for me, while another caught a she goat that was browsing among the bushes, and soon returned with a gourd half full of warm milk, which he gave me. As sour milk is considered a great delicacy among these people, a gourd of it was also procured for me. The woman who brought it knelt and placed it at my feet, but as I could not drink it and did not wish to refuse their gift, I asked one of the men to take it to the boat. He hesitated, evidently afraid to trust himself with us, whereupon the woman said: 'I am not afraid to go with the Sultan; I will take it.' As we started to return, the man, whose sense of bravery, and perhaps his jealousy also, was touched by their remark, came likewise and accompanied us to the river. When we reached the vessel I sent the milk on board for the sailors' use, and gave the women two piasters in copper money and a handful of tobacco. She immediately put her hand to her mouth and uttered a piercing, prolonged cry, which the said said was intended as an expression of great joy. After repeating this two or three times, she dropped on her knees, and before I could divine her intention, kissed my red slippers.

In a short time I received word that the women of the village would come to perform a dance of welcome and salutation, if I would allow them. As the wind was blowing strongly against us and the sailors had not finished skinning the sheep, I had my carpet spread on the sand in the shade of a group of mimoses, and awaited their arrival. Presently we heard a sound of shrill singing and the clapping of hands in measured beat, and discerned the procession advancing slowly through the trees. They came two by two, nearly thirty in all, singing a shrill, piercing chorus, which sounded more like lamentation than greeting. When they had arrived in front of me, they ranged themselves into a semicircle with their faces toward me, and, still clapping their hands to make the rhythm of the song, she who stood in the centre stepped forth, with her breast heaved almost to a level with her face, which was thrown back, and advanced with a slow, undulating motion till she had reached the edge of my carpet. Then, with a quick jerk, she reversed the curve of her body, throwing her head forward and downward, so that the multitude of her long twists of black hair, shining with butter, brushed my cap. This was intended as a salutation and the sign of welcome. I bowed my head at the same time, and she went back to her place in the rank. After a pause the chorus was resumed, and another advanced and so in succession, till all had saluted me, a ceremony which had occupied an hour. They were nearly all young, between the ages of fourteen and twenty, and some were strikingly beautiful. They had the dark olive Arab complexion, with regular features,

teeth of pearly whiteness, and black brilliant eyes. The coarse cotton robe thrown over one shoulder, left free the arms, neck and breasts, which were exquisitely moulded. Their bare feet and ankles were as slender and delicate as those of the Venus of Cleomenes. Owing to the skirts worn by the American women I have no recollection of ever having seen an entire female foot among them, and therefore can make no comparison; but I doubt if one in a thousand stands on so light and beautiful a pedestal as these wild African girls. There were two or three old women in the company, but they contented themselves with singing, and did not venture into the lists with the younger ones.

Several of the men who had followed in the rear of the women, came and sat near us, on the sand. They were all evidently delighted with the occasion, and encouraged the more timid of the dancers by their words. One of them was an old man, with a long gray moustache and beard, carrying in his hand a spear, pointed with iron. My rais and sailors were on the ground; and one of the latter, a splendid fellow, whose form was almost perfect in its manly strength, took his station among the women, and acted as master of the ceremony. He drew a line in the sand down the centre of the ring, and another down the edge of my carpet, and she who did not dance down the line until the final toss of her head threw her hair over the Sultan's cap, was obliged to perform her part over again. My sailor clapped his hands, joined in the song, and moved with such entire and absolute grace in the dance, that he almost threw away my attention from the women. As the ceremony was prolonged, they accompanied the dance with a hard, guttural breathing, in time with the music, and some of the old women, in their anxiety to encourage the younger and more timid dancers, leaned forward with eager eyes, uttering short, quick screams at intervals. It was a most remarkable scene; the figures and the dancers were unlike anything I ever witnessed. For the first time, in fact,--perhaps because I have hitherto seen few women unveiled--I find undoubted beauty in the Arab female countenance.

The last dancer was the wife of the Sheikh, who came towards the close, with two negro slaves behind her. She was a woman of twenty, and the most beautiful of the group. Making allowance for the difference in complexion, she had a strong resemblance to the Cleopatra of Guido. Her eyes were large, black and lustrous; her face the full, ripe oval of the South, with a broad, round forehead, perfect lips and a most queenly neck and chin. She wore a diadem of white beads, under which her thick hair--unfortunately plastered with butter--hung to her shoulders in at least fifty slender braids. She went through the monotonous movement of the dance with the stately ease of a swan gliding down a stream, and so delighted my sailors and the men who had come down from the village, that she was obliged to repeat her salutation several times. I hovered lower to her than to the others, but took care to keep her unctuous braids from touching my face. When all was concluded, I directed Achmet to distribute a few handfuls of copper money among them, whereupon they returned to the village, uttering sharp yells of joy as they went."

He visits another village:--
"This morning we passed a large Hassaniyeh settlement called Wad-Tshelayeh--the only village on the river worthy to be called such, as it had four vessels moored to the shore, and boasted a few mud houses in addition to its array of tukuls. Several of the latter were built in tent form and covered with a striped cloth made of camel's hair. I entered the residence of the Sheikh, who, however, was absent with his wife to attend the funeral of a relative. The tent was thirty feet long with an arched top, and contained two inner chambers. The sides were ornamented with gourd, skins and other articles, grouped with some taste, and large quantities of the *encherie* or small whiteshells, which are used as currency in some parts of Central Africa, were sowed upon the cloth cover, in the form of crosses and stars. I looked into the principal chamber, which enclosed a broad handsome angureb, made of plaited palm-trees. The walls were entirely concealed by the articles hung upon them, and everything exhibited a taste and neatness which is rare among the Arab tribes. The tent was in charge of the Sheikh's niece, a handsome girl of about eighteen, and an old woman with three children, the youngest of which was suckled by a black slave. Hewas anubony Cupid, of a year old, rejoicing in the bunches of white shells that hung from his neck, wrists and ankles. He exhibited a curiosity to touch me, and I took him in my arms and addressed him in

Christian nursery-tongue. The sound of my voice, however, was more horrible than the color of my skin. He set up a yell and kicked out his little black, satin-skinned legs till I was obliged to hand him over to the slave nurse."

The Rappite Village.

The Rappite Village of "Economy," about sixteen miles below Pittsburg by railroad, on the Ohio River, is thus described by a correspondent of the Cincinnati Nonpareil.

I walked up a gravel bank about fifty feet above high water mark, and found myself in a beautiful town, over which the most solemn stillness prevailed. None were moving except now and then a man wheeling a barrow across the street at a slow and serious gait, as if they were carrying earth to fill a grave, and now and then a woman with a load on her head. One is peculiarly impressed with the silence that reigns in such a town even on week days. There is not a child under ten years of age in the whole village--celibacy being a part of their religious faith. They believe that Adam and Eve fell by their indulgence, and to repair the ruin of the fall, man must follow St. Paul's advice to those who have wives, to live as if they had no wives. To be sure this would correct the evil of the Fall, provided all mankind observe it, for it would bring the race to an end!

There are 500 persons in the community--160 of whom are over 50 years of age, and but 20 under 30 years old. The community came over from Germany under Mr. Rapp, in 1805. There were 500 of them, and they settled in Butler Co., Pa., where they lived ten years--then moved to the Wabash where they resided ten years longer, and selling out to Robert Owen, they came to their present location in 1825. The largest number the community had was 500--but the secessions and deaths have more than balanced the accessions. Their number has perhaps averaged 500 from the first. They have lost 500 by death--one in 50 being the average annual mortality. This does not speak very well for the influence of their manners, customs, and belief upon health and longevity. It is true that they lost many on the Wabash, where the mortality was very great in early times; but this community for the past 27 years, has reported a heavier mortality than generally prevails, notwithstanding they have had so few children, among whom the greatest mortality always prevails. Men cannot violate the laws of nature and do well. Some died during the past year aged as follows:--80, 79, 75, 64, 83, 56, 76.

The village contains 100 dwellings, and the houses &c., all being in town, and the buildings having ample space for gardens, give the town quite an imposing appearance. They have house-room for nearly 1,000 persons--25 dwellings are entirely empty. The houses are uniform, about half being wood and the remainder brick. They are two stories high, containing four or five rooms. Each family is composed of men and women, and nothing is on the unitary system except labor, capital and religion. They have 3,000 acres of good land under excellent cultivation. They have a cotton and woolen factory, distillery, brewery, &c. They are very rich--it is impossible to estimate their wealth, as they will not tell. I inquired as to this, but the President, Mr. Baker, said that they placed no value on their property--it gives them a living, and they try to follow Paul, when he tells those that have property to live as if they had no property. Some say they are worth \$3,000,000. Mr. Baker said the annual increase of their labor was \$10,000--but this does not include the interest on money and their dividends on bank and other stocks, which must amount to a large sum.

There is no doubt but there is less vice here than among an equal number that can be taken indiscriminately from any other town. Indeed there is no vice here. No fight even, ever, occurred among them. They all share alike, and live well, as far as the physical wants are concerned; but in mental cultivation they are sadly deficient. They are deeply religious at the expense of the intellect. They have not a hundred books in the whole village. The whole people only take 8 or 10 papers, and they come to the President, who hands them to such as may inquire for them. Had they adopted from the first all the means of mental progress, they might now boast of some of the most distinguished men of letters, and be sending what they conceive to be the truth, broadcast over the land, from the pens of the most charming authors. A community is of little account that reject the mental culture.

The people do not work hard--but all move along with grand moderation. Both sexes work together. They have a beautiful garden surrounded by a stone fence. In the center is a beautiful fountain supplied by springs in the hills above, and around the pool stand large and thrifty evergreens. I saw flowers in bloom there the first of the season.

Notwithstanding their doctrines on celibacy, about 100 children have been born among them since the society was organized. The only punishment for such an offence is public condemnation in the church, and withholding social intercourse until the offender is penitent and reforms; after that all goes on as before.

About 500 have seceded, mostly the younger members, who were moved by a desire to see the world and manage for themselves. Any one can join by believing as they do, and complying with their regulations. When one secedes the Elders who manage the community give him what they please. Rapp died in 1846. Mr. Baker, the President, is a very firm man, and quite intelligent.

At a Meeting of the General Association of Massachusetts, held at Lowell, June 23d, 1852, the following resolves were passed.

1. Resolved, That this Association cordially approves of the law recently passed by the Legislature of the State, called the Liquor Law, and soon to go into operation.
2. Resolved, as ministers of the Gospel, that we will ourselves yield to the requisitions of this law, and do all we can to induce others to sustain it and give it a fair trial.

Sabbath School Pic Nic.--The Sabbath School in connection with the English Lutheran Church, had a Pic Nic yesterday about two miles west of town on the lands of Mr. Jacob Rizer. The number in attendance was quite large, and owing to a detention of the Western train of Cars they were unable to get off before 10 o'clock. The day was pleasant and nothing occurred so far as we have learned to mar their enjoyments.---Cumberland Journal.

Brass Bedsteads.

The latest English advices state that there is a great demand for brass bedsteads of almost every description of make. At Birmingham they had on hand large orders for this branch of brass foundry. The brass bedsteads have indeed within the last two years, but more especially since the exhibition, become a very important item of export by Birmingham merchants, and appear to be eagerly sought for in the North and South American markets.

The editor of a Kingston paper, Upper Canada, during a late libellous attack, stated that our "military achievements in Mexico were chiefly due to the great number of British deserters, which formed the flower of the American army." If our recollection serves, the hangman had to perform office for a few of them.---Gothamite.

MONUMENT TO AARON BARR.--The Princeton Whig says, that a neat and plain monument of marble has been erected over the grave of Aaron Burr. The inscription is "Aaron Burr, born Feb. 9, 1756, died Sept. 14, 1836. A Colonel in the Army of the Revolution. Vice President of the U. S., from 1801 to 1805."

ICE TO CALIFORNIA.--We notice the clearance at Boston of another cargo of ice for San Francisco, notwithstanding the competition of that market by shipments from the Russian settlements, by which prices were reduced from 20 cents down to 6 and even 4 cents per pound.

CHINA TRAVELLING.--The Panama Herald states that in consequence of competition between the Golden Gate and Winfield Scott, on their last trip to San Francisco, many passengers were taken at \$25 each. A voyage of 4,000 miles for \$25 and found.

PROGRESS.--The Cincinnati Commercial recently saw a little girl, seven years of age, very busily engaged smoking a cigar. Here is a specimen of progressive womanhood. They should be sent to the Woman's Rights Convention.

Samuel B. Howe of Syracuse N. Y., has invented a method of manufacturing salt scientifically whereby impurities are all removed, and the crystals become exceedingly beautiful, and white as the driven snow.

One of the best looking ladies in Troy Seminary is a red-haired girl from Vermont. Out of compliment to her hair they call her the torch of love.

The stock for the erection of the Crystal Palace in New York, \$200,000 in all, has been subscribed, and the palace will be opened in May, 1853.

Passengers are now taken in 48 hours from New York City to Chicago.---The "West" isn't so far, after all.

The Cholera.

This fatal epidemic as gradually extending itself into the interior of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and some portions of New York. Unlike former years, the large river and seaport towns are almost exempt from its ravages; whilst inland towns, which have before this year been considered as fully removed from its influence, have suffered severely. We mentioned last week its prevalence in Buffalo and Rochester. In the former place, during the week ending August 11th, but three deaths had occurred, and it was thought that the disease had entirely left that city. In Rochester, there has been during the week, about 60 cases, 28 of which have proved fatal. In Sandusky, Ohio, the disease has prevailed for some time, resulting fatally in a number of cases. At Toledo, Ohio, the cholera had been very fatal, generally to foreigners, but was abating at last accounts. The Zanesville papers announce a few cases of cholera as having occurred in that place, within a few days. At Mount Sterling, on the National Road, west of Zanesville, fifteen deaths by cholera are reported. Cholera is reported to exist in Lancaster, Pa., three or four deaths, supposed to be by cholera, having occurred. In Millstown, Pa., ten deaths occurred from cholera last week. It has since abated. There is no cholera in Pittsburg; and the papers assure us that the city is unusually healthy for the season. In all the above places, where this disease prevailed, it commenced in impure localities, where filth and wretchedness abounded, and where the inhabitants were imprudent in their diet.---Monongahela City Repub.

Steamboat Henry Clay.

The Jury of Inquest on the dead bodies recovered from the Henry Clay, brought in a verdict that the deaths of the persons "were the result of acts perpetrated by John F. Tallman, Thomas Collyer, J. L. Jessup, J. Ellmendorf, Edward Hubbard, John Jermaine, and barkeeper (name unknown). The act was eminently dangerous to others, and evinced a depraved mind, regardless of human life, although it was perpetrated without any premeditated design to effect the death of any particular individual." Messrs. John F. Tallman, Thomas Collyer were arrested on Monday, Aug. 2d, and gave bail in \$10,000. Messrs. Germaine, Hubbard and Jessup, Engineer, Pilot and Clerk of the Henry Clay, were arrested on the 4th, and required to give bail, in the sum of \$10,000. The case has been commenced in the United States Courts, to gain advantage of the more stringent laws against carelessness and neglect. This gives us reason to hope that the case will be thoroughly investigated, and the guilty parties condignly punished. Of one thing we are confident, if these men escape that punishment which they deserve, we would not guarantee the lives of men who would be guilty of a similar offence; because the people are fully determined, that Lynch Law is not too speedy for men who would prove themselves so regardless of human life. And although we would not counsel a resort to violent justice, yet we could not blame steamboat passengers for taking the law into their own hands, and administering condign punishment.---Monongahela City Repub.

The Prairie State (says the Ohio City Gazette,) is going ahead in railroad enterprise, in a manner that surprises her sister States and the world. It will be but a short time before the traveller can glide over large and beautiful prairies with the march of the locomotive.---By the first of August the cars on the Chicago and Galena road are expected to run through to Rockford. The Chicago and Rock Island road is progressing rapidly, and at Joliet the laying of the track has been commenced.---The Chicago Tribune thinks the cars will pass between that city and Joliet, about the first of October, in about forty minutes.

Suspension of Interest.--The Treasurer of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal has given notice that in consequence of the heavy expenditures, caused by damages to the Canal during the last season the payment of the interest on the Coupon bonds of 1844, due on the first of July, will be suspended.

There is a boy in Cincinnati from Kentucky, who is only eight years old, and weighs 205 pounds. A big young 'un that.

Four days and half is the time now required to go from Philadelphia to St. Louis.

Witty sayings are as easy lost as the pearls slipping off a broken string; but a word of kindness is seldom spoken in vain. It is a seed which, even when dropped by chance, springs up a flower.

If in conversing you think a person wrong, rather find a difference of opinion than offer a contradiction.

If you would live happy, endeavor to promote the happiness of others.

The World in a Nut-shell.

Population of London 2,362,000

Cassius M. Clay continues very sick at Whitehall, Ky.

There are 27,000 miles of Telegraph in the United States.

Packages are already arriving at New York for the World's fair.

Zanesville, O., has been visited by the Cholera; but few deaths.

Maryville, California, has a population of 4,500, and only 243 females.

The Staunton Temperance Convention adopted the Maine Law platform.

At Rochester, on Saturday last, there were 13 Cholera cases and 8 deaths.

The number of immigrants who arrived in New York in July was 151,801.

California will raise more barley this year than any other state in the Union.

By the assessor's report there were in Kentucky, in last January, \$80,793 hogs.

Mrs. Gen. Taylor died at East Pascagoula, La., on Saturday night, the 14th inst.

A mob in Cincinnati recently attacked a Powder Magazine, destroying \$4,000 worth of powder.

Robert Rantoul, member of Congress from Massachusetts, died in Washington on the 8th inst.

Louis Napoleon is having his bust placed in the public markets of Paris, with imposing ceremonies.

There is a letter in the Baltimore P. O., addressed to "Modesty." There being no claimant it has been advertised.

The steamer City of Glasgow sailed from Philadelphia on the 13th inst., with 300 passengers and \$50,000 for Liverpool.

Hon. John J. Crittenden is to deliver a discourse in Louisville, Ky., on the life, character and public services of Henry Clay.

The Queen of Spain attended a Bull-fight on the 4th ult., at which fourteen bulls were killed. She must possess a refined taste.

Matthew Graves, of Maryland, recently walked 28 miles to procure a license to marry his fifth wife. He is only seventy years of age.

"I have turned many a woman's head," boasted a young nobleman of France; "yes," replied Talleyrand, "away from you."

A young physician asked permission of a lady to kiss her, she replied, "No, sir, I never like to have a doctor's bill thrust in my face."

There are, in Liberia, 2,000 communicants in the Christian churches, more than 1,500 children in Sunday Schools, and 1,200 in day schools.

The number of letters delivered weekly in England, under the penny postage system is six millions; before the average was not over three millions.

"What are you looking after my dear," said a very affectionate mother to her only daughter, who replied, "Looking after a son-in-law for father."

At the close of 1851, the length of railroad in England was 6,890 miles; persons employed on the railroads, 106,501; capital of the companies, \$240,270,746.

Stephen Dicks, living in Clarksburg, Va., heard the original Declaration of Independence read from the State House steps in Philadelphia in 1776, being then 14 years old.

A man popping his head into a tailor's shop window exclaimed, "What o'clock is it by your lapboard?" upon which the tailor took him a rap over the head with it, saying, "It has just struck one."

Mrs. Partington, in illustration of the proverb that "a soft word turneth away wrath," says that "it is better to speak paragonical of a person than to be all the time flinging epithets at him; for no good never comes to nobody that never speaks no good of no one."

Since the commencement of the year, New York city has expended, for the alms-house, \$200,000; cleaning streets, \$159,814 16; lamps and gas \$167,902 32; public salaries \$129,566 88; police \$353,753 38; public printing, \$43,955 18; fire department, \$61,626 82.

It wouldn't be a bad joke, the next time the Boston authorities find smuggled goods on board one of the British steamers, if they were to seize and confiscate her, fit her up as a war steamer, and send her down on the fishing coast to protect our vessels from English seizures.---Gothamite.